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Title

Medical device

Field of the invention

- 5 The present invention relates to a medical device according to the preamble of the independent claim.

Background of the invention

- 10 The pressure of the blood entering the heart is of great interest. All the blood from the veins in the body enters the heart into the right atrium. This represents 95% of the total venous blood volume, the remaining 5% of the volume enter from coronary sinus, which is the return from the hearts own blood supply. The pressure in vena cava, the large vein just outside the heart, is called central venous pressure (CVP). The average level of CVP is just a few mmHg but
15 depending on that the vena cava is very elastic (has great compliance), a small change in pressure indicates that a large volume of blood is involved. The CVP is therefore of great interest because it is an indicator of the blood volume that flows through the veins and enters the heart. The pressure in vena cava will increase if the heart beats too weakly. The increase indicates that the blood is
20 backed up in the veins. The normal response from the heart in this situation is to beat faster and/or increase the stroke volume. There is also another factor that can cause an increase in the CVP resulting from the increase in blood volume when a person lies down, e.g. when he goes to bed at night. The response of the heart is the same as above, i.e. to beat faster and/or increase the
25 stroke volume.

- 30 In US-5,040,540 different methods of measuring central venous pressure is disclosed. To obtain a valid central venous pressure a measurement catheter could be placed within the right atrium or one of the great veins of the thorax (e.g. the superior vena cava, the innominate vein or the subclavian vein). Measuring in the right atrium should be avoided according to US-5,040,540 inter alia due to the risk of perforation of the atrial wall. Pressure sensors adapted to be inserted inside a heart are well known in the art, see e.g. US-5,843,135 and US-5,324,326.

In US-5,843,135 a piezoelectric pressure transducer is arranged in a patient's heart, e.g. in the right ventricle or right atrium.

US-5,324,326 discloses a pressure sensing pacing lead having a distal pressure sensor for sensing hemodynamic pressure within the heart. The pressure sensor
5 comprises an integrated circuit chip having a layer of piezo-resistive material and a non-conductive base member.

During diastole, the filling phase of the heart cycle, the tricuspid valve, which is the valve between the right atrium and the right ventricle of the heart, is open. A
10 consequence of that is that pressure measured in the right ventricle during diastole also reflects the pressure in the right atrium and also the pressure close to the heart in the veins transporting blood into the right atrium (superior vena cava etc.).

15 US-5,163,429 relates to a hemodynamically responsive system for treating a malfunctioning heart. A signal is developed representative of pressure sensed at a site in a patient's circulatory system. This signal may represent e.g. short-term mean right ventricular pressure, mean central venous pressure, right ventricular systolic pressure, or right ventricular diastolic pressure.

20 In US-5,163,429 also a signal representative of the right ventricular systolic pressure is determined by detecting a real time representation of peak pressure provided that a zero slope condition follows a positive slope. The thus detected peak pressure is shifted into a shift register for further evaluation. Following the determination of the right ventricular systolic pressure it is shortly described
25 that a similar circuitry also may be used to determine right ventricular diastolic pressure by using a negative slope detector instead of a positive slope detector. According to the system in US-5,163,429 only one single pressure value (the minimum value) is determined each heart cycle during the diastolic phase. The determined pressure value is then used to obtain short-term or long-term signal
30 representations of right ventricular diastolic pressure.

Drawback with this known system is that only limited information of the pressure variation is obtained. No continuous pressure curve of the diastolic pressure is determined.

The object of the present invention is to perform a pressure measurement where also minor pressure variations may be detected.

Summary of the invention

- 5 The above-mentioned objects are achieved by a medical system provided with the characterizing features set forth in the independent claims.

Preferred embodiments are set forth in the dependent claims.

- 10 According to the present invention a pressure sensor arranged in the right ventricle of the heart might also be used, in addition to measure the right ventricular pressure, to determine a value representing the central venous pressure in vena cava.
- 15 It is a great advantage to be able to determine the central venous pressure without placing a sensor in the vena cava. It is considered more difficult and then also more expensive to directly measure the pressure in a great vein, e.g. vena cava, because an electrode lead with a pressure sensor becomes more complicated and possibly also more difficult to arrange.

- 20 A pressure sensor used in a pacemaker is conventionally arranged on an electrode lead adapted to be place inside the heart, e.g. in the right ventricle or in the right atrium.

The present invention makes it possible to extend the applicability of a pressure signal obtained in the right ventricle or atrium.

- 25 According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention the obtained diastolic pressure signal is processed in a median filter in order to achieve a smooth transition between of the curve obtained from diastolic phases from adjacent heart cycles.

- 30 Short description of the appended drawings

Figure 1 shows a simplified block diagram of a medical device according to the present invention.

- 35 Figure 2 shows a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 3 shows a comparison between measured pressure in the right ventricle (RVP) and measured pressure in the vena cava (CVP).

Figure 4 shows a processed curve of the right ventricular pressure (RVP) illustrating the present invention.

- 5 Figure 5 shows the curve of the right ventricular pressure (RVP) where the diastolic segments of the curve have been determined according to the present invention.

Figures 6a and 6b show CVP and RVP tracings in order to illustrate the benefits of the median filter.

- 10 Figure 7 shows a curve of the amplitude of the right ventricular pressure illustrating how P limit is determined.

Figure 8 shows a curve of the amplitude of the right ventricular pressure derivative illustrating how dP/dt limit is determined.

- 15 Figure 9 shows a curve of the amplitude of the right ventricular pressure second derivative illustrating how d^2P/dt^2 limit is determined.

Figure 10 show curves illustrating an alternative way of determining start and end of diastolic phase.

Detailed description of preferred embodiments of the invention

- 20 Figure 1 shows a simplified block diagram of a medical device according to the present invention.

The medical device 2 comprises a pressure sensing means 4 arranged to measure right ventricular pressure of a heart. The pressure sensing means includes a pressure sensor 6 adapted to be positioned in the right ventricle of the heart to measure pressure and to generate a pressure signal 8 in response of the measured pressure. The pressure sensing means 4 comprises a pre-processing means 10, pressure signal processing means 12 and a timing means 14. The pressure signal processing means 12 is arranged to determine from the pre-processed pressure signal 16, using diastolic timing signals 18 from the timing means, a diastolic pressure signal representing the ventricular pressure only during the diastolic phase of the heart cycle. One or many threshold values 30, 32 are applied at the timing means in order to enable the generation of the diastolic timing signals.

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

The pressure signal 8 is applied to the pre-processing means 10 where the signal is Analog to Digital converted in an A/D converter 22 and filtered in a smoothing filter 24. In the A/D converter 22 the received pressure signal is sampled by a sampling frequency of 100 Hz. The smoothing filter is a fourth order low-pass filter having a border frequency of 15 Hz.

The A/D converted and filtered signal is applied both to the timing means 14 and to the pressure signal processing means 12.

The timing means comprises a differentiating means 26 and a comparing means 28. The signal from the pre-processing means is applied to both means in the timing means. The differentiating means 26 differentiates the signal that is applied to the comparing means 28. The comparing means is provided with two threshold values, "P limit" 30 and "dP/dt limit" 32, that are preset so that the timing means generates diastolic timing signals 18 at the start and end of the diastolic phase of the heart cycle.

Below are some examples of how the thresholds are selected with references to figures 7-9. In figure 10 another approach is illustrated to determine the start and end of the diastolic phase of the heart cycle.

Figure 7 shows the amplitude of the right ventricular pressure (RVP) and a typical P limit of 10 mmHg is marked by the horizontal line. The diastolic phase is identified as the tracings below the line and the start and end points are easily determined as the intersections between the line and the tracing.

Figure 8 shows the amplitude of dRVP/dt and a typical dRVP/dt interval for the absolute value of dRVP/dt being less than 200mmHg/s is marked by horizontal lines. The diastolic phase is identified as the tracings between the lines and the start and end points are then easily determined.

Figure 9 shows still another possibility wherein the derivative of the dP/dt is determined and used in combination with the pressure signal (figure 7) and/or the derivative of the pressure signal (figure 8).

Figure 10 illustrates a further enhancement where timing information is used obtained from detection of electrical activity of the heart.

Figure 10 shows schematically how this information may be used:

The upper trace shows the measured pressure (Y-axis line separation being e.g. 20 mm Hg) in the right ventricle and the lower trace (X-axis line separation being e.g. 120 ms) shows the internal EGM measured by a bipolar pacemaker electrode placed in the right ventricle. The heartbeats are detected as the vertical spikes in the IEGM-RV signal. This information can be used to block the pressure detector in for instance the time interval 100 – 250 ms after the detection. These time intervals are shown as the thick lines in the lower trace as being the systolic time interval.

Again referring to figure 2, the diastolic timing signals are applied to a control unit 34 in the pressure signal processing means 12 that controls a shift register 36 where the pre-processed pressure signal 16 is applied.

The shift register 36 is a First In First Out (FIFO) register where measurement data is shifted in during diastole detection. The register contains only samples of right ventricular pressure (RVP) during diastole. The end of one diastole interval is merged to the beginning of the next interval.

The data registered in the shift register is then applied to a median filter 38 that generates the diastolic pressure signal 20 which is the median filtered version of the continuously detected diastole intervals. Between the intervals the last data in an interval is hold and a smooth merge to the next (adjacent) diastolic segment (interval) is obtained by using a median filtering technique (see e.g. US-5,871,509). The output diastolic pressure signal is the median value of e.g. the last 9 samples of smoothed pressure signal.

In order to illustrates the benefits of using a median filter 38 figures 6a and 6b show the CVP and the RVP tracings without (figure 6a) and with (figure 6b) using a median filter, respectively. In figure 6a the RVP signal is much more erratic whereas in figure 6b a smooth transition between the different heart cycles is accomplished.

The control unit 34 controls the different parts of the pressure sensing means by providing sample clock signals and control signals 40 to parts in the pre-processing means 10, timing means 14 and to the shift register 36 and the median filter 38. In order to simplify the illustration of the preferred embodiment in figure 2 these clock signals and control signals are not shown. The control unit also communicates with other control units arranged in the medical device.

In order to illustrate the basic principles underlying the present invention figure 3 shows a comparison between measured pressure in the right ventricle (RVP) and measured pressure in the vena cava (CVP). As can be seen in the figure the lower parts of the RVP, the pressure during diastole, essentially coincide with CVP.

Figure 4 shows the curve of the right ventricular pressure (RVP), the same as in figure 3. In figure 4 the two measured pressure curves shown in figure 3 have been compared and curve segments where the RVP is within 3 mmHg from the CVP have been marked with a thick line. It is clear from figure 4 that the RVP during the diastolic phase of the heart cycle coincides to a high degree with the CVP.

Figure 5 shows the curve of the right ventricular pressure (RVP), the pressure signal 8 in figures 1 and 2. The pressure signal is applied to the pressure sensing means 4 of the medical device 2 according to the present invention and a diastolic pressure signal 20 has been generated in response thereto. In figure 5 the diastolic segments of the RVP have been marked with a thick line.

According to an alternative embodiment of the present invention the medical device is an implantable heart stimulator. The medical device then, in addition to the pressure sensing means further comprises stimulation pulse generating means and control means. The diastolic pressure signal 20 is applied to the control means that controls, in response of said diastolic pressure signal, the generation of stimulation pulses from the pulse generating means. The generated stimulation pulses are applied to heart tissue via stimulating electrode lead(s) in accordance with established stimulation technique.

According to still another alternative embodiment of the present invention the medical device is an implantable heart defibrillator or a cardioverter.

5 The present invention is not limited to the above-described preferred embodiments. Various alternatives, modifications and equivalents may be used. Therefore, the above embodiments should not be taken as limiting the scope of the invention, which is defined by the appending claims.

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Claims

1. Implantable medical device comprising pressure sensing means (4) to measure right ventricular pressure of a heart including a pressure sensor (6) adapted to be positioned in the right ventricle of the heart, to measure said pressure and to generate a pressure signal (8) in response of said measured pressure, the pressure sensing means comprises a pressure signal processing means (12) and a timing means (14), characterized in that the processing means is arranged to determine from said pressure signal, using diastolic timing signals from the timing means (14) based on cardiac signals identifying the diastolic phase, a diastolic pressure signal (20) representing the ventricular pressure only during the diastolic phase of the heart cycle.
2. Medical device according to claim 1, characterized in that said timing means (14) comprises a differentiating means (26) and a comparing means (28) provided with two threshold values, "P limit" (30) and "dP/dt limit" (32), that are preset so that the timing means generates diastolic timing signals (18) at the start and end of the diastolic phase of the heart cycle.
3. Medical device according to claim 1, characterized in that said timing means (14) generates diastolic timing signals (18) in response of measurements performed on an obtained internal EGM signal.
4. Medical device according to claim 1,2 or 3, characterized in that said diastolic pressure signal is measured essentially continuously during the whole diastolic phase.
5. Medical device according to any preceding claim, characterized in that the processing means comprises a median filter adapted to achieve a smooth merge of diastolic pressure signals from adjacent heart cycles.
6. Medical device according to any preceding claim, characterized in that said medical device further comprises stimulation pulse generating

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means and control means, wherein the diastolic pressure signal (20) is applied to said control means that controls, in response of said processed pressure signal, the generation of stimulation pulses from the pulse generating means.

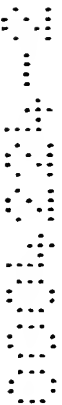
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Abstract

Implantable medical device comprising pressure sensing means (4) to measure right ventricular pressure of a heart including a pressure sensor (6) adapted to be positioned in the right ventricle of the heart, to measure said pressure and to
5 generate a pressure signal (8) in response of said measured pressure, the pressure sensing means comprises a pressure signal processing means (12) and a timing means (14), characterized in that the processing means is arranged to determine from said pressure signal, using diastolic timing signals from the timing means (14) based on cardiac signals identifying the diastolic
10 phase, a diastolic pressure signal (20) representing the ventricular pressure only during the diastolic phase of the heart cycle.

(Figure 2)



1(7)

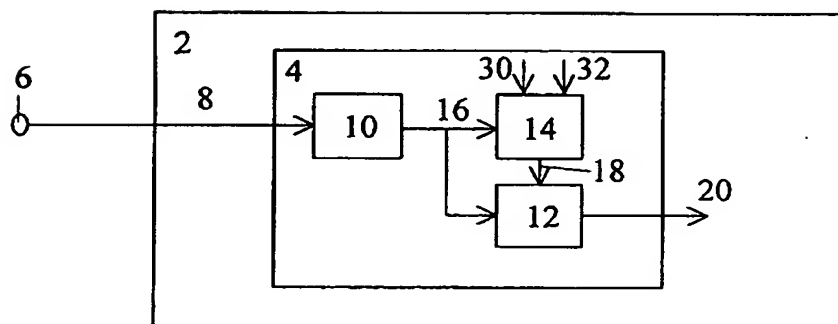


Fig. 1

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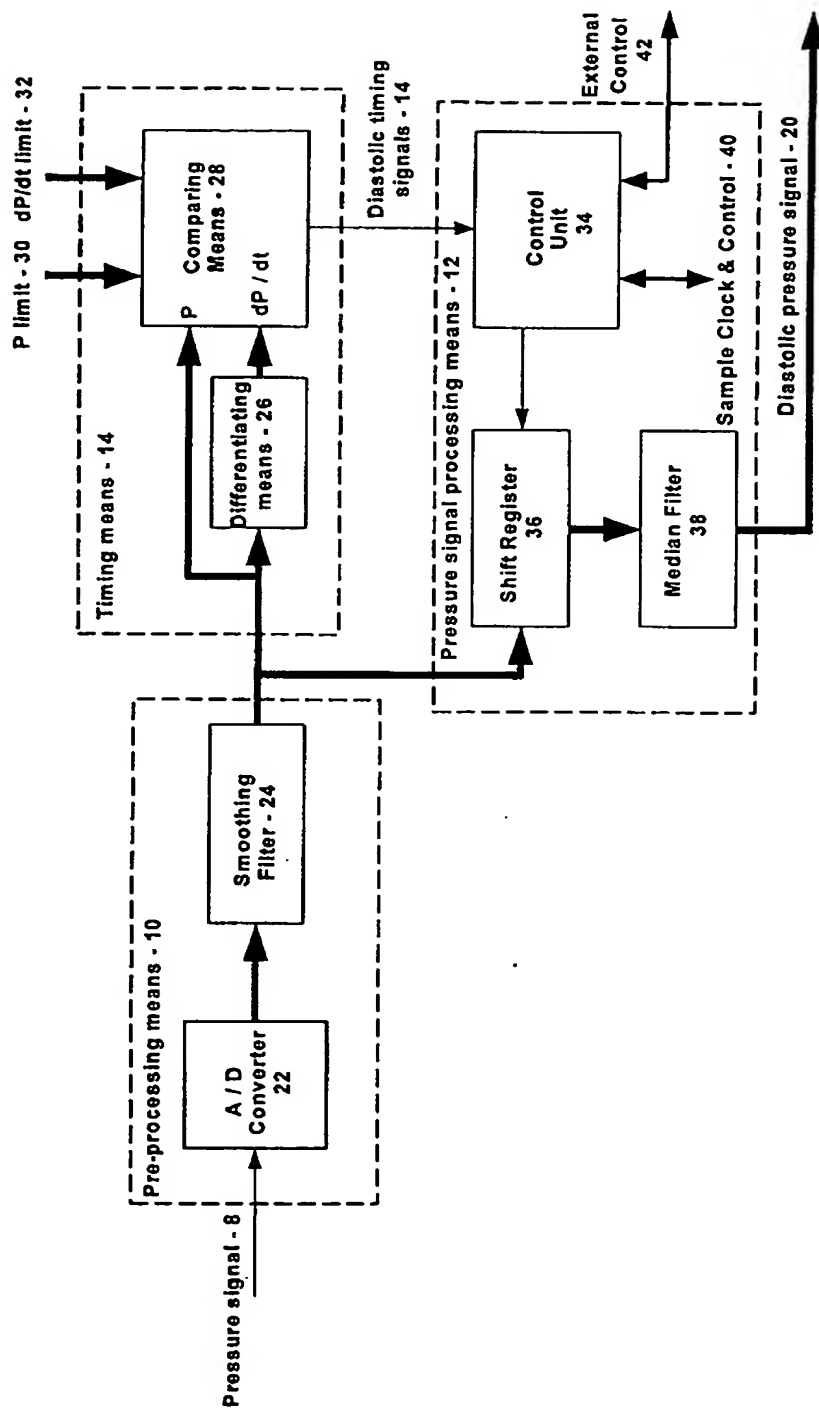


Fig. 2

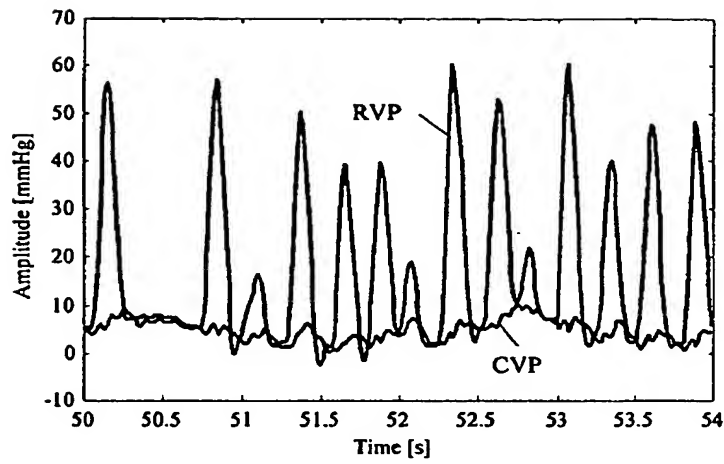


Fig. 3

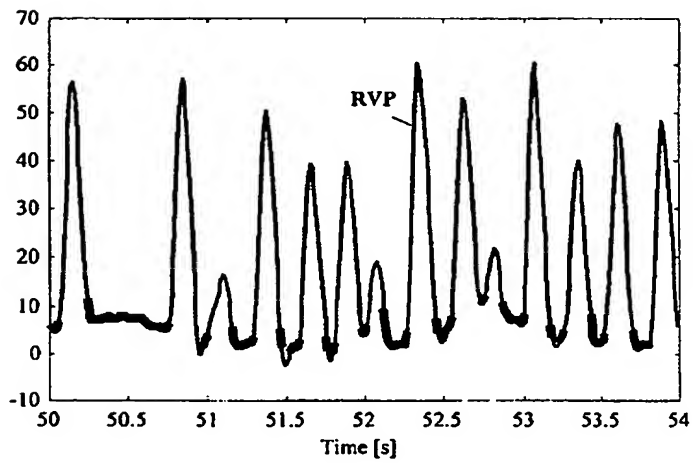


Fig. 4

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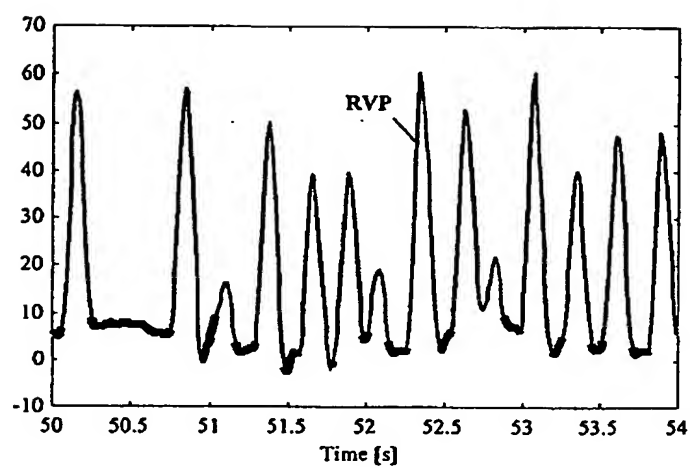


Fig. 5

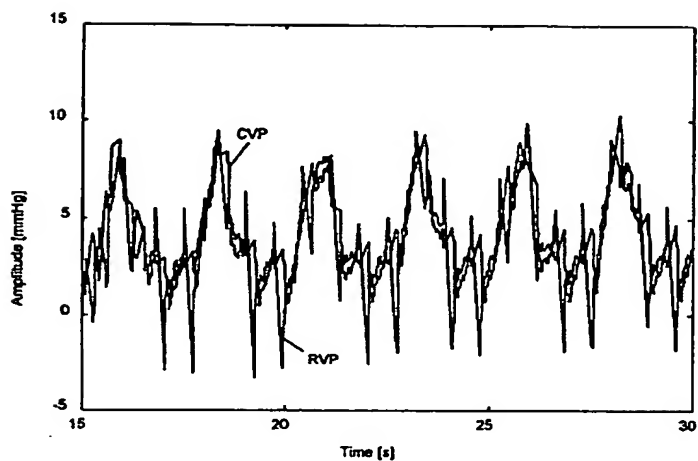


Fig. 6a

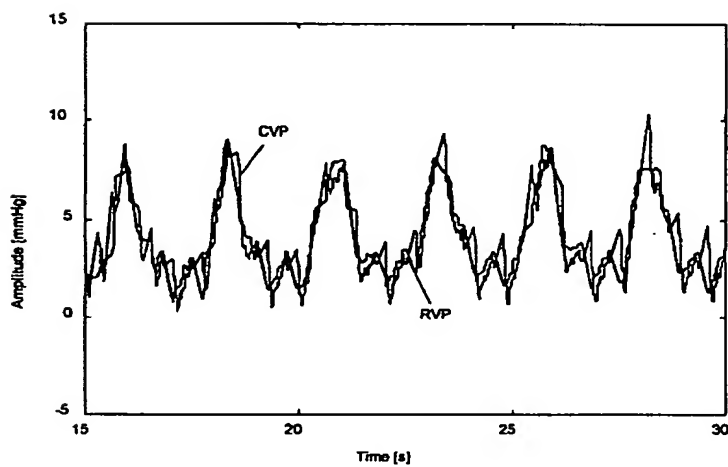


Fig. 6b

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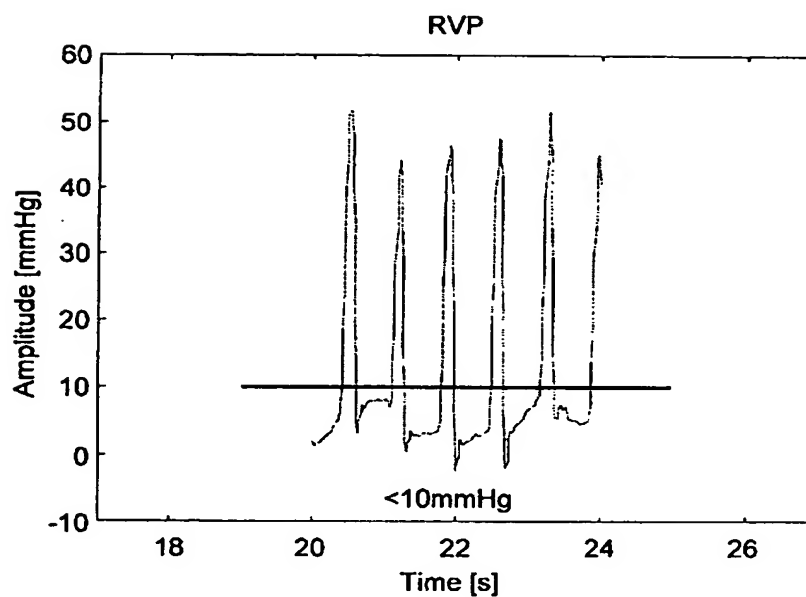


Fig 7.

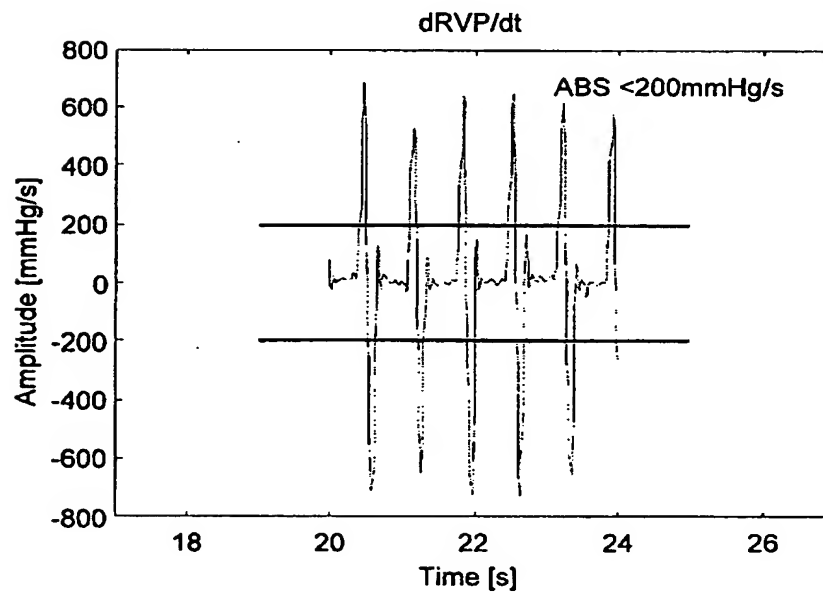


Fig. 8.

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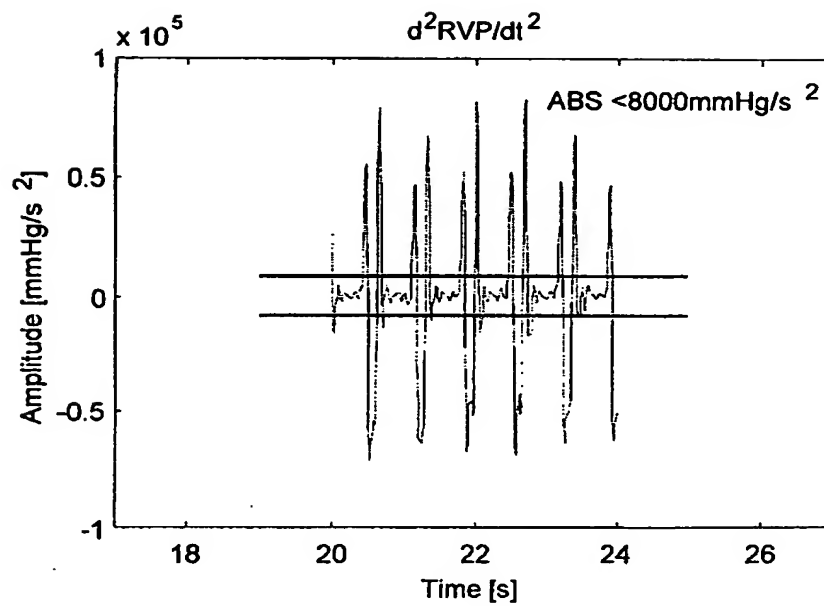


Fig. 9

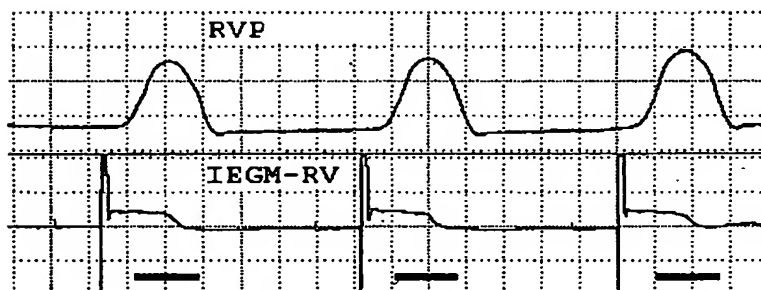


Fig. 10